

Official indoor base ball guide containing the constitution, 1916

SPALDING'S Official INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE

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Official Indoor Base Ball Guide

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Origin of Indoor Base Ball

Origin of Indoor Base Ball Indoor base ball can be said to have been born in Chicago on Thanksgiving Day, 1887. George W. Hancock was the "doctor" -who brought the new game into the world of sport, and this is how it got its start: On Thanksgiving Day, 1887, members of the Farragut Boat Club had assembled in their gymnasium and were having some fun by toss- ing an old boxing glove about the room. One of the boys took up a

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broom and calling upon the thrower to "put one over, waist high," batted the glove across the hall. The batsman howled in glee as, landing on the glove with a loud smack, he sent it soaring over the head of the thrower. The two were having great sport when one of the other members, George W. Hancock, suddenly exclaimed, "Say, fellows, what's the matter with all of us getting in on this? Let's have a game of ball." Thereupon the huge wrestling mat was hauled out on the floor to serve as a diamond and a lively game of "scrub" took place. The broom handle was broken off and used as a bat, and the unwieldy boxing glove served in place of a ball. The players had so much fun out of the game that it did not break up for more than an hour, and it gave Mr. Hancock a chance to call the boys around him and unfold a plan which had been forming in his brain as the game was going on. Mr. Hancock told his clubmates that he believed it possible for the game they had been playing to be developed into a modified game of base ball that could be played indoors. "I'll work on this proposition to-morrow," said Mr. Hancock, "and if you all will come down Saturday night, we'll have a regular game. I'll draw up some rules and will have a ball and bat on hand which will better suit the indoor game and do no damage to the surroundings." Saturday night came around and all the members were on hand, Hancock's proposition having aroused a lot of interest in the club. Mr. Hancock read the rules which he had framed in conformation with the limited size of the hall, etc., and presented to the gaze of the assembled members the big ball and small rubber-tipped bat, which since have been identified with the game. Two teams were chosen and the game started. The fun was fast and furious and players and spectators got plenty of enjoyment out of the affair. Everybody went away singing the praises of "indoor base ball," as the new sport was christened. From that little game played by the members of the Farragut Boat Club in Chicago in 1887, indoor base ball has grown until it now not only reaches out into all parts of the country, but has been taken into foreign lands by American exiles. Thousands of persons are entertained in the winter months, either as active participants or enthusiastic spectators of the games. To the "fans" the winters' do not seem half so long or as dreary as they did in the days when there was no form of base ball between October and April. They no longer have to hibernate like the bears when the cold weather comes. If Mr.

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Hancock's dish doesn't taste as delicious as the original to the base ball epicureans, it certainly can be said that indoor base ball, at least, is a splendid substitute for America's great national outdoor pastime.

Annual Meeting of the National Association of Indoor Base Ball Clubs of the United States

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Suggestions to Umpires

Suggestions to Umpires Umpire William Klem, after the world's series between the Athletics, and Giants in 1913, declared that integrity was the chief requisite for success as an umpire. The National League official cited several instances of the series to show that the faith of the public in the honesty of the umpire had been thoroughly established. In his comments Umpire Klem had assumed that the man accepting a position as umpire had a clear eye, quick brain, physical agility, a thorough knowledge of the rules, and was an exponent of the principles of clean living. Moral courage, too, is a requisite of the successful umpire. Integrity goes with moral courage. It enables a man to hold as well as gain a position as umpire. On the question of umpires, Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, now president of the National League, makes some comments which apply to umpires as well as the players of base ball. He says: "The umpire can make mistakes as well as the players, and I believe in giving them both a fair deal. An umpire occupies a very peculiar position. He must run the game at a good clip and at the same time he must bear in mind the entertainment of the public. The public always should be considered. Spectators often do things that annoy the players. The umpire has to protect the players, but he also has to be careful not to put too much restraint on the spectators, who are there to enjoy the game. That is one of the biggest problems an umpire has to face. "Again, I think there are cases when a player's side of a controversy should be heard as well as the umpire's. That is also a serious proposition. Unless an umpire is

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allowed to run the game in a czar- like fashion, the players are likely to take advantage of him. But, remember, they also have .rights that are violated at times." The need of all the qualities that make .up a successful outdoor umpire are apparent in the indoor game. -Artificial light is a factor in making it necessary for the arbitrator to have strong eyes and ability to think quickly. One of the first things for an umpire to acquire is to thoroughly familiarize himself with all the rules so that he can give a decision quickly and not be obliged to refer to a rule book. Assume full charge of the play from the commencement to the termination of the game, be firm in your decisions, and do not allow any player except the captain to discuss a decision with you, nor allow the players to dis- cuss a decision among themselves, as wrangling of this kind is very annoying to the spectators. Never be too friendly with the players or talk with the spectators during the progress of the game and es- pecially do not argue with them about any of your decisions. Never sfart a game without having a thorough understanding with both captains regarding the ground rules. See that the players take their- positions in the field promptly and that the next batter up is always ready to take his place at bat. Don't be afraid to move, so as to get in the best possible position to properly- judge a close play. The umpire should think the same as a player, that if a certain play is made, what he should do, and figure out what position he should take to see the play properly. As a parting injunction, do not under any circumstances allow pro- fanity or vulgarity of any kind, for nothing will so quickly dewmoqaliz the sport and cheapen the game,

Inter-Club Base Ball League of New York City

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Player and Club. AB. R. H. PC. Gerry, Knickerbocker. 5 1 2 .400 Cross, Knickerbocker.. 5 .. 2 .400 Watson, Union.....81 23 32 .395 Janes, Infantry.....76 22 30 .395 Clark, R. & T..... 46 12 18 .391 A. Tilt, Calumet..... 67 13 26 .388 Coggeshall, University 63 12 23 .365 Coolidge, Calumet..... 63 12 23 .365 Foster, Infantry.....33 6 12 .364 J. D.

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Pell, University. 76 25 27 .355 Coppel, R. & T..... 31 4 11 .355 Green, University..... 19
7 7 .350 Holt, Infantry..... 69 21 24 .348 Kernochan, Knick..... 24 2 8 .333 Delafield,
Union..... 18 2 6 .333 E. C. Bacon, Knick.... 15 5 5 .333 Hoyt, Knickerbocker.. 12
1 4 .333 Norris, R. & T..... 12 3 4 .333 H. Fish, Jr., Knick... 43 7 14 .326 Mellick,
Calumet..... 28 4 9 .321 Gauche, Infantry 22 3 7 .319 Hildreth, Infantry.... 80 14
25 .312 Gibbons, Union..... 68 16 21 .309 Homans, University... 69 19 21 .304 Ashmore,
Infantry..... 56 6 17 .304 Babcock, Knick..... 23 3 7 .304 Turnbull, Knick..... 33 9 10 .303
Rae, Knickerbocker... 33 8 10 .303 C. R. Schultz, Calumet 53 8 14 .264 Higginson,
Knick..... 4 .. 1 .250 R. Bacon, University. 9 2 2 .222 McAlpin, University... 10 1 2 .200
Mackay, Calumet ... 5 .. 1 .200 Theriot, Union..... 11 1 1 .091 Terry, Knick..... 11 ..
1 .091 Carey, Knick..... .000 Gruner, R. & T... 1..... .000 Dean, Infantry.... 2000
C. C. Pell, Union..... 5000

STRUCK OUT BY PITCHERS. Player. Club. No. Player. Club. No. Hildreth,
Infantry 4 Stebbins, Racquet & Tennis..... 3 Noel, Knickerbocker..... 3
J. D. Pell, University..... 3 Turnbull, Knickerbocker 3 9 Players 2 Coppel,
Racquet & Tennis..... 3 20 Players 1 Gibbons, Union 3

TEAM FIELDING AVERAGES. Clubs. G. PO.A. E. PC. Clubs. G. PO.A. E. PC. Racquet
& Tennis.... 15 321 163 35 .932 12th Infantry..... 15 300 167 59 .888 University
15 313 144 36 .928 Knickerbocker 15 306 129 65 .870 Union 15 306 162
48 .907 Calumet15 287 127 80 .838 INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES. First
Basemen. PO. A. E. PC. First Basemen, PO. A. E. PC. H. Fish, Jr., Knick.... 56 5 2 .968
McCoy, Infantry..... 57 16 5 .936 Brokaw, University...102 4 5 .955 Foster, Infantry.....
49 2 4 .927 Stebbins, R. &109 5 6 .950 Mellick, Calumet..... 26 8 9 .791 Hinckley,
Union..... 86 13 6 .943 C. R. Schultz, Calumet 33 10 12 .733 Second Basemen. PO. A.
E. PC. Second Basemen. PO. A. E. PC. Coggeshall, University 8 4 .. 1.000 E. C. Bacon,
Knick,.. 15 5 4 .833 Terry, Knickerbocker. 9 1.000 Kernochan, Knick..... 12 2 4 .777
Rawlins, R. & T..... 1.... 1.000 McAlpin, University... 4 1 2 .715 Litchfield, R. & T.... 24
17 1 .976 Cerero, Calumet..... 10 .. 4 .666 Gibbons, Union 37 19 2 .966 Mackay,

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Calumet..... 2 1 .666 Green, University..... 8 6 1 ..933 Gerry, Knickerbocker. 2 .. .666
C.W. Schultz, Calumet 15 9 2 .923 R. Bacon, University .. 1 .500 Taylor, Infantry.....
25 10 3 .921 Gruner, R. & T..... .. 1 .000 Gauche, Infantry..... 13 5 2 .900 Cross,
Knickerbocker.... . 000 Noel, Knickerbocker... 20 12 4 .888 Carey, Knickerbocker . .. 000
Theriot, UniQon,,,,,,... 4 2 1 .857 Dean, Infantry, . * .. .000

Classified Rules for Inter-Club Base Ball

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SPALDING S OFFICIAL IINDOOR BA SE BALL GUIDE. (b) A batted ball first striking outside the foul line shall be foul. (c) A fly ball striking walls, fences, trees or any obstruction shall be judged "fair" or "foul" according to the location of the wall, fence, tree or obstruction which is first struck. RULE XIX. STRIKES. . (a) A strike is a ball struck at by the batsman without it touching his 'bat. Note-On a foul tip bounding off the catcher and caught by a fielder the base runner can advance the instant the ball strikes the catcher's person, and if the fielder catches the ball the base runner is entitled to all the bases he can make. z* ~ (b) A good ball; legally delivered by the pitcher, but not struck at by the batsman. (c)- A ball, legally delivered by the pitcher and intentionally inter- * . fered with by the batsman. (d) Any foul bunt. (e) A foul ball, except third strike. RULE XX. FOUL STRIKES AND TIPS. (a) A foul strike is a ball batted by the batsman when any part of his person is upon the ground outside the lines of the batsman's position. (b) A foul tip is a ball batted by the batsman while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught. RULE, XXI. THE BATSMAN IS OUT. (a) The batsman is out if he bats out of his turn and makes a fair hit or reaches first base before the error is discovered. This rule shall not be enforced unless the "out" be declared before the ball has been delivered by the pitcher to the succeeding

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batsman. (b) If he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman. (c) If a fair hit or foul fly, though touching any obstruction such as wall or fixture, is caught/before touching ground. (d) If he makes a foul strike. (e) If he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, or fouls the ball intentionally, evidently without effort to make a fair hit. Note If the batter interferes with the catcher fielding his position, the base runners cannot advance, on the play. (f) If three strikes are called. (g) If on third strike he intentionally gets in the way or interferes with any legally delivered ball. (h) If the batsman is hit by the ball on the third strike he shall be 'declared out. (i) If in running to first he is hit by a foul fly, before ball touches floor, or by any fair ball.

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Knights of Columbus Indoor Base Ball League of Chicago

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1, F. W. Flynn, Mgr.; 2, Justin McCarthy, Jr.; 3, Justin McCarthy, Grand Knight; 4, Kavanaugh; 5, J. Shields; 6, LaHenry; 7, Groenwald; 8, E. Shields; 9, Spencer, Capt.; 10, Gill; 11, Crotty; 12, Jones; 13, H. Brown, Mascot; 14, Flynn; 15, Heath. Koehne, Photo. DANIEL O'CONNELL COUNCIL, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, CHICAGO, ILL. Champions Northern Division, Knights of Columbus League, 1914-15,

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 27 and after four months of warm milling the Barry team was returned victor for the fourth consecutive season. They took the lead at the start and never gave up their position. Heanepin, Damen and St. Patrick's councils were represented by teams much stronger than the average independent club,

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but Barry was made up of experts who had performed together for a number of seasons, and although the aforementioned three fought hard all along the route they were unable to unseat Barry's tried collection of pastimers. Barry was defeated but once 'during the regular season and' that walloping was dealt them by John Gorman's Damen nine on Sunday afternoon, February 21st. Damen won by counting five times in the final frame after Barry had taken a 7 to 3 lead. As events afterward proved it was their only defeat of the season, as they cantered through the final series with a clean slate. The success of Barry in the Western section of the league was due to the wonderful work on the pitching line of Frank Halas. O'Connell, Columbus, University, Marquette, Tonti, and De Soto made up the Northern division and one of the prettiest races seen in the league in years resulted. The surprise of this section was the unexpected strength shown by the Little Giants of O'Connell Council, who captured the pennant by a full game over their nearest rivals. The O'Connells clinched it on Saturday evening, March 6th, by whaling Columbus in decisive fashion. Had O'Connell dropped this match to the former champs both Marquette and De Soto would have remained in the running, but the victory ended the final hopes of the pair. De Soto had an exceptionally strong club in the field but they were handicapped by not having a pitcher of the same class of the other performers on the team. They held first place for a good portion of the season, but after a beating handed them by O'Connell they dropped to second place and never again managed to regain the summit. The O'Connells were given the name of "Little Giants" because of the abbreviated size of the majority of the players. It was their first year in the league and their feat of winning the pennant in this division was indeed a remarkable one. Tom Flynn was appointed manager of the team soon after the council had voted to place a club in the league and he immediately set about to build up a respectable outfit. It was far from Flynn's mind to win a flag on the first attempt in the organization, as he did not know half the players who reported to him for the initial practice nor was he conversant with their playing ability. The team lost the opening game of the season to De Soto, but after that beating their setbacks were mighty few and indeed far between. The team was noted for its speed on the base lines and its ability to manufacture tallies out of a small number of hits. Flynn gradually drilled

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the boys on team play and before the season closed they knew as much about the inside workings of the pastime as any squad on the circuit. Pitcher Eddie Shields and Catcher Tom Gill, the battery of the Little Giants, were two important cogs in the machine. Shields was probably the smallest pegger in Chicago but he could throw a ball with as much speed as any man in the league. He possessed a varied assortment of shoots which he mixed well. His famous drop ball was practically unhittable. Gill took care of Shields' curves in clever fashion and made the little pitcher deliver the best he had'all through the season. Gill's accurate arm was the talk of the circuit, while his big bat also disturbed the records of quite a few pitchers. The Southern division was composed of Leo XIII, McHale, Aquinas, San Salvador, La Rabida and Englewood councils. The race in this section was exciting from the start. La Rabida, Leo and McHale were very much in the fight from the time the gong sounded and it was not

28 SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL 'GUIDE. until the final game of the season that the winner was known. Leo won out because it had the best balanced team and the classiest hurler in the division in Callahan, a youngster who came to the front with a hop, step and a jump. La Rabida had a fair club but the work of the team was not consistent. When Johnny Farrell, the little second baseman of Tinker's Whales, worked behind the stick the team acted like a championship outfit, but he was forced to join the Fed team in the South before the season closed and his loss proved a knockout wallop to La Rabida's chances. The defense of the McHale team was strong but their work on offense was weak. The loss of the championship was probably due more to their failing in this department of the game than to any other cause. Neither San Salvador or Aquinas showed much strength during the season. Englewood staged a grandstand finish, just, before the curtain dropped, but they were too far behind to cause much of a flurry. Their final spurt gave them victories over two of the leading teams, so it could be said that their rallying power really decided the pennant. Loyola Council, under the management of W. J. Kelleher, made a runaway race of it in the Central division, St. James, Fort Dearborn and De La Salle offering little or no opposition during the year. Of the three, Fort Dearborn

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showed the strongest and had the distinction of being the only club in the section to hold a victory over Loyola. This was the only section in the league where the flag-race was not interesting. From the start of the season it became evident that for Loyola it was only a matter of playing out the schedule to cop the championship, because their club outclassed the other entrants to such an extent that there was very little comparison. John Carey, who made a name for himself while a pitcher on the Old Seward Park team, city champions of 1909 and 1910., worked in the center of the diamond for Loyola and he, together with Carl Kempf, a member of the famous old Spalding team, formed the backbone of the club. Kempf joined the team in midseason at right short and his swatting, fielding and base-running helped along considerably. Roger Mu'lcahy, flinger on Fort Dearborn, was handicapped by having a shaky team to back him, up. He was the team's hardest clouter and his long wallops broke up a number of games. For its games the teams used four of the best halls in the city. Those in the Western division decided their battles at St. Francis Hall, Twelfth Street and Newberry, which had a seating capacity of close to 1,000 persons. On many occasions during the season it was taxed to its capacity. The North Side clubs utilized De Paul University. Gymnasium, while those in the Central section played at Motorcycle Hall, 3518 Ellis Avenue. Entertainers' Hall, Thirty-first Street and Indiana Avenue, the largest on the south side for indoor base ball, was the battlefield of Southern division aggregations. In the final series, Battery B Gymnasium, on the north side, St. Francis Hall and Entertainers' Hall were used. Battery B was substituted for De Paul Gymnasium because it was thought the latter place would not be large enough to hold the crowds. THE FINAL SERIES. In a series of games that was prolific of some of the most scientific indoor base ball seen in Chicago since the days of the old Chicago League. Barry, the Western section champions, retained its title as City Champion after an interesting quarrel with Leo, Loyola and O'Connell, Aag-winners respectively in the Southern, Central and North- ern divisions. Barry went through the finals without losing a game,

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- PALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL OUTID. e 29 Although they came mightly close to it on three occasions, each team coming within a tally of trimming the champions. In the second game of the series, which was played at St. Francis Hall, Loyola outhit and outfielded Barry, but bonehead work on the base lines cost them the game. Carey outpitched the veteran Halas and had he been accorded the support his pitching deserved he would have won, but his backers fell down on him and he was forced to take the small portion of the score for his end. The count of this match was 5 to 4. The fifth clash between Leo and Barry was loaded with thrills. Barry copped 8 to 7 because they clouted in the pinches. Both Halas and Callahan were swatted hard while the fielders of both teams also seemed off color. Leo got away to a fine start but Barry's tremendous batting power soon cut down the lead and a home run shot by Artie Moore toward the finish of the combat spelled defeat for the Leonites. The deciding game of the series was played on Friday, April 9th, and was the longest contest of all the games played. Barry and O'Connell were the principals and the former won 3 to 2 after twelve innings of play. The winning run. went over on. a wild throw. Despite the fact that the temperature bobbed around the 80 mark more than 500 fans witnessed the game. All the other contests were marked by good, clean playing. O'Connell finished in second place in the cham- pionship standing with Loyola and Leo following in the order named. When a general review and summing up of the series is made, it becomes evident how closely these contests, for the most part, were played; for there were very few of the games in which either one team or the other showed such a preponderance of strength that a rally at the last moment might not have defeated it. Barry won on its merits and therefore are entitled to all the praise one cares to shower upon them. They were not in the least bit overconfident in their games, as Manager Greeley was well aware of the fact that his club was going against three of the best nines in, the city in Leo, O'Connell and Loyola. . He impressed indelibly on their minds that they were in for a tough fight and, as it developed, they surely got it. Of course, the slogan in all parts of the city was, "Beat Barry," and a good part of the fans who were not interested in the welfare of any one club doubtless rooted for the dethronement of the present title holders and the crown- ing of a new champion. But Barry had the class; they

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fought hard. took advantage of the other teams' slips and through the wonderful- pitching of Frank Halas and the expert playing of Frank Morrissey, Artie Moore, George Halas, Joe Corcoran, Wallie Halas, Steve Gould, Frank Trnka, George Mulligan and A. T. Greeley won an honorable and well deserved victory. This is the fourth team in as many years that Manager Greeley, the greatest manager the Knights of Columbus League ever saw, has piloted to a world's championship. It Was O'Connell's first appearance in a league race and they accom- some of the teams which have held membership since the league was launched. More credit should be given Manager Flynn than any othel pilot in the league, because with a handful of recruits he almost turned the same trick as Manager Stallings, in beating a world's champion. The Little Giants did excellent work during the year and they have good reason to feel proud of themselves and their manager, Tom Flynn, the miracle, man of the Knights of Columbus Indoor League. Loyola battled in hard luck in nearly every game during the series and they have many good reasons to breathe a few "cusses" against Old Dame Fortune and her mode of operation. In all their games in the finals the Loyolians did not get more than five "breaks." They

Bright Prospects in Portland, Ore.

30, SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. often say that the good club makes the breaks, but Kelleher's team was an exception to the rule, as they played good ball in all their battles and yet did not get the breaks when they would have counted. Johnny Carey heaved grand ball in the finals and he surely deserved a better fate. The Loyola-Barry game, which the former kicked away, will live long in the' minds of all the K. C. athletes and fans. Leo had the ball team; they had all the requisites which go to make up a championship club but they simply couldn't dig their spikes deep enough into the ground to get a foothold. True it is, they didn't win a match, but in every encounter they battled to-the very end, game in every sense of the word. Manager Frank Walsh is to be congratulated for the excellent -generalship he used in running the team during the season, and especially in the post-season games. On January 31st, at St. Francis Hall, six hundred fans turned out to the benefit game which was played for the widow and family of

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M. E. "Bay"- Shaw, one of Chicago's greatest indoor pitchers, who died during the year. The contest was played between a team composed of members of the old Seward Park team, gathered together for the first time in five years, and the Commodore Barry club. Seward Park won, 9 to- 5, by rallying in the eleventh inning, with four runs. A neat sum was turned over to Mrs. Shaw and her child. The officers of the league intend to make the game an annual affair. Another notable event during the season was the playing of a benefit game for the widow and child of Jimmy Doyle, former Cub player, who passed away a few years ago. John Evers, captain of the World's Champions of 1914:, and Basil D. Slattery were the instigators of the movement. Slattery, manager of the Columbus team of the Northern division' of the K. of C. League, sent his nine against a picked team of Major Leaguers under the wing of Billy Sullivan and to the surprise of all Chicago the Major Leaguers, some of whom had never played indoor ball before, defeated the Columbus team 3 to 1. The match was staged at the Coliseum and the receipts of the game added to subscriptions which were received totaled close to \$3,000. The Big Leaguers were made up of Billy Sullivan of the Sox, Tom McGuire and Johnny Farrell of the Chicago Feds, Al Dillon, a local man; Jimmy Archer of the Cubs, Eddie Stack of the Cubs, Bobby Roth and Buck Weaver of the Sox and Charley O'Leary, formerly of Detroit. Bright Prospects in Portland, Ore. Although up to recently-there was practically no indoor base ball played in Portland, it was largely due to the fact that facilities had been exceedingly poor, inasmuch as there was not a hall sufficiently large to enable the game to be played to the best advantage. The Oregon National Guard has erected a building, however, which will no doubt fill the requirements hereafter, and with this impetus the game will no doubt thrive and continue to flourish. At the time this was written the Portland Indoor Base Ball League was being formed, to comprise the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club as well as all the members of the Portland City Base Ball League. The game is also being taken up by the colleges. The Oregon Agricultural College and the University of Oregon have recognized indoor base ball as a competitive athletic sport and no doubt the inter-class fraternities will follow their example.

Indoor Base Ball in Cleveland

SPALDING-S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 3I Indoor Base Ball in Cleveland
BY C. C. KEMP. Sure Cleveland has indoor base ball-lots of it-but probably in a more varied form than is seen in any other city in the States. In fact, when it comes right down to it, there are only two organized leagues in the city that play the regulation game under the official rules. .However, where we find the real indoor spirit in Cleveland is on the streets, in the back lots, on the playgrounds, behind the fire-houses and on 'the park diamonds; on nearly every available spot in the city one can-find a rejuvenated indoor base ball game going on some- time during the day. The popular way to play is with any kind of a ball, practically any kind of a bat, with a paving brick for one base, a rusty pail for another, a cement sack for the third and whatever else is in sight for the fourth. The number of - players on a team varies from three to forty, there being no age limit. Nevertheless, there is a lot of interest shown, in spite of the fact that the official rules are so badly disregarded. The firemen have staged many a fierce battle between teams from the respective fire-houses, some of the men having become very proficient in the game. The streetcar men also played off a championship series between the different carbarn divisions, the Harvard Avenue aggregation finally landing on top. But when it comes to an organized form of the sport we find 'Hiram House, Alta House and the different branches of the Y. M. C. A., especially-the Central branch, embrace about all. -At Hiram House there are three divisions that take up the game and play a regular schedule through the winter, starting the season about the first of September. The junior league plays Saturday morn- ing and holiday morning games, the intermediate league plays in the afternoons and the senior league plays in the evenings. There is a great deal of interest manifested in the race and the pennant has been hotly contested for in every league the past few years. About the same conditions hold true at Alta House. The Y. M. C. A. branches usually work their leagues with a double interest, their attention being devoted to their own_ activities and to conducting a league for the different church teams that are interested. At the Central "Y" the -boys' department had three leagues last winter, 'the three representing the three

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divisions of the department. This year the three winning teams of the three leagues will fight it out for the championship, the league now being better 'organized than 'in :years past. In the men's department there is usually a scrub game after the regular day's business hours. I The East End branch -of the "Y" devotes more time to the church teams' play.than any of the- other branches in the city, and during -the past season practically perfected a league among the East End churches tnat should develop a strong angle of the game for the coming season.

1, Jones; 2, Noonan; 3, Marquard; 4, Brown, Umpire; 5, Buecker; 6, Wilmus; 7, Curtis; 8, Rice; 9, Marsh, Mgr.; 10, Biehl, Capt. Rino, Photo. CENTRAL Y. M. C. A., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Chicago Indoor Base Ball League

-SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 33 Chicago Indoor Base Ball League BY J. J. KEOWN. The Chicago Indoor Base Ball League was reorganized on November 9, 1914, and the following officers were elected: J. P. Keary, President; J. F. Carlisle, Vice-President; N. J. Kiel, Treasurer; J. E. O'Neill, Secretary. The league opened with six clubs, but was made a four-club league after the first round of tUe schedule was played, for the reason that two of the teams were not up to the playing standard shown by the rest of the teams of the league. The final standing of the league is' as follows:
Club. W. L. PC. Club. W. L. PC. Marquettes 7 0 1.000 *Mutuals 3 3 .500
Crescents 4 3 '.571 St. Casimirs.... . 2 8 .200 Romeo Billiards 5 4 .55 *H
iaerial A; C..... 0 4 .000 *Dropped out of League. While the above standing shows the Marquettes were not defeated in a league game, such is not the case, for the reason that they were defeated by the Crescents on January 1, 1915, by a score of 3 to 2. This game, was thrown out by President Keary on account of both teams using ineligible players. The Crescents did not actually lose three games, but are charged with losing three on account of using ineligible players in games against the St. Casimir club. - John Baggs, the star pitcher of the Marquettes, established a record in a game against the Crescents on December 27, when he shut them out without a hit or a run, only twenty-seven men

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facing him in the game. Baggs also made another record by pitching forty-four consecutive innings without being scored on. The Crescents, who finished second in this league, deserve a great deal of credit 'for their showing. It was through team work mostly that they' kept up so close in the running. Eppelheimer, their pitcher, .although wild at times, pitched consistent and winning ball for them throughout the year. The Romeo Billiards, finishing third, had a very successful season. After winning the championship of the city in outdoor base ball 'they tried to repeat in indoor', and .with the set of youngsters that they collected made a very creditable showing. Their manager, Jimmy Ryan, was one of the hard workers of the league. The Mutual team, a collection of all-stars, seemed to be outlucked from the start and dropped out after the first two months of playing. Several of their stars joined other teams in the league, making the fight a very interesting one from the spectator's viewpoint. The St. Casimirs club seemed to- be inexperienced, although they finished out their complete. schedule. They had able support 'from their club members and next to the Crescents- were the greatest financial success of the league. This league, after being disbanded for four years, has come to life and present indications are that it has been launched for good. The attendance at some of the games played between the Marquettes and Crescents, and Romeo Billiards and Marquettes varied between four hundred and six hundred people, and no doubt President J. P. Keary and Secretary J. E. O'Neill deserve a great deal of credit for the successfull season that the Chicago Indoor Base Ball League has, just had.

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A. & L. Marquettes of Chicago

Indoor Base Ball in St. Louis

36 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL I/NDOOR BASe BALL GUIDE. 15,000, organized by Wm. Hale Thompson, now mayor of the city of Chicago. The record of the Marquette team for the last eight years is as fol- lows: 1908, won 19, ibst 3; 1909, won 24, lost 0'; 1910, won 26,

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lost 0; 1911, won 38, lost 0'; 1912, won 27, lost 1; 1913, won 18, lost 2; 1914, won 22, lost 2; 1915, won 17, lost 2. This is the greatest record ever attained by an indoor base ball team. They established a record this year in the Chicago League of five successive shut-outs, allowing the opposing teams a total of only eleven hits, the one game against the Crescents being a no-hit, no-run game and only twenty-seven men batting. Baggs did the twirling in these games. The Marquettes make tours through the country 'every season and any one wishing to communicate with them about games may write to any of the following: J. P. Keary, President, 2127 Iowa Street, Har- rison 314 ; Arthur qarfield Johnson, Manager, 2127 Iowa Street, Austin 16381, Humboldt 904-347; or Robert Miller, Secretary, 2127 Iowa Street, Humboldt 7955. Indoor Base Ball in St. Louis BY A. A. McLAUGHLIN, Physical Director Y. M. C. A. The indoor base ball season of 1914-15 was the best that St. Louis has had in several years. There were over twenty teams organized; twelve of these were in leagues. The greatest difficulty was the secur- ing of adequate halls in which to play. The Tower Grove, Concordia, and Central Y. M. C. A. halls were the largest and in them most of the games were played. There was a fine interest in the games and a good league could be organized if halls could be secured for the games. The prospects are very bright for even a better season for 1915-16. Among the leaders were Central Y. M. C. A., Vandalias, Tower Grove Turners, Concordia Turners, National Athletic Club, Rock Church, and Skinner & Kennedy. The Central Y. M. C. A. won the city champion- ship. Twenty-six games were played, twenty-one won, five lost. They defeated all teams they played either two out of three or three out of five games. The line- up is as follows: Noonan, catcher and captain; Bussman, first base; Bishop, second base; Marquard, third base; Kin- er, left short; Walker, right short; Moore, left field; Brown, right field; Marsh, manager and pitcher; Hankla, assistant physical director of Central Y. M. C. A. and umpire; Bell, secretary and treasurer of Indoor Base Ball League and membership secretary of Central Y. M. C. A. The team had a very successful season, defeating the Concordia Turners two straight games for the championship of the city, besides playing all teams in St. Louis and several teams in Illinois and some in this State,

Indoor Base Ball in Rochester

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 37, Indoor Base Ball in Rochester BY D. H. MATHEWSON. THE CITY INDOOR BASE BALL LEAGUE. The City League. of Rochester is probably one of the strongest organizations in indoor ball throughout the entire country. It has -just completed its fifth season- with the Rochester Police team as champions. The year was the most successful one in the history of the league.- -In winning the championship of this league, which is but: one of several fast ones in the Kodak City, the Police displaced the White City team from its throne. Until this season, White City for five years were the Boston Braves of indoor ball throughout' Western New York State. They finished second, the Loyal Order of Moose third, -and the Forest Lawn team last. - The Police team, in. Henry Copenhagen, had one of the greatest pitchers ever known to indoor base ball. This dispenser of indoor twists made a remarkable record for himself by winning thirty games and losing but three. During the series with the First Separate Co.'s team of the Armory League for the city title, Copenhagen fanned twenty-two batters. His most notable feat, however, was the contest he pitched while on the mound for the .White City against the All- Rochester nine, a team picked from several aggregations. His work in that game, no doubt, has never been equaled. He did-not allow .a man to reach first base base, he fanned twenty-five, made a home run himself and but one man hit him, he being out on fouls on two occasions. IDuring the season the Police team won three games from White City, it being the first time, since their organization twelve years ago, that any team ever defeated them more than twice. The hereto- fore great machine went badly at times, it being seemingly evident that they. had played together too long. The new champions were made- up of the following guardians of the law: Henry Copenhagen, pitcher; Edward Schwab, catcher; George Miller, first base.; Emmett Kelly, second base' Assistant Dis- trict Attorney William Love, shortstop; Joseph Cournee, third base; Bill Miller, William Pribus, Walter Moore, Edward Burke and'Edward Young, outfielders. Sergeant James Collins was the manager of the team. STANDING OF THE TEAMS. Club. W. L. PC. Club. W. L. PC. Police 10 0 1.000 Moose .4 6 .400 White City..... 6 4 .600 Forest Lawn 0

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10 .000 The Forest Lawn team was stronger than its record shows, .being defeated seven games by the margin of a single run. Mr. Philip-Avery, manager of the White City team, is also president of the League and Mr. William .McCarthy is secretary-treasurer. and one of the -most enthusiastic indoor ball promoters in the country. Both of these men have had charge of the organization since its origin five years ago and each is considered the father of indoor base ball. They revived indoor base ball in Rochester after a few seasons of miserable failure.

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SPALDING S- OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE.- 41 president, F'red Wall, vice-president; Peter Bohrer, Jr., secretary- treasurer. The championship was carried off by Court Genesee after a spirited contest, the teams finishing in the following order: Genesee, High- land. Richmond, Marion, Plymouth, Empire State, Evergreen, Elm-wood. Court Richmond made a wonderful struggle to grasp the pennant, but after winning thirteen straight games was unable to withstand the onslaught made against it and finished third. The Foresters' League use the. Spalding Official No. 1X ball in all games. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ATHLETIC LEAGUE. The Sunday School Athletic League of Rochester is a strong indoor organization comprised of six strong teams. The championship was won by Reformation Church, who also carried off the Spalding trophy. The officers of the league are as follows: A. H. McCall, president; John B. Frey, Harper Sibley and H. W. Allen. M. D., vice-presidents; W. H. Brown, recording secretary; John Wellington,. treasurer; W. A. McKinney, H. H. Stebbens, Jr.- Carl- Kaelber, Ed Amsler, and A, G. Burdick, assistant secretaries; F. B. Messing, Y. M. C. A., corresponding secretary. STANDING OF THE TEAMS. Club. W. L. PC. Club. W. L. PC. Reformation 14 6 .700 Cornhill 8 12 400 Salem 13 7 .650 Hubbell Class..... 7 11 .380 Lake Avenue 10 9 .526 First Baptist 6 13 .316 The Sunday

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School Athletic League adopted the Spalding Official No. 100 ball. LUTHERAN SUNDAY SCHOOL LEAGUE. STANDING OF THE TEAMS. Club. W. L. PC. Club. W, L PC.

Concordia 10 3 .769 Zion . 7 4 .636 Grace 9 3 .750 Trinity 7 5 .583 Christ 9 3 .750 St. Luke's 6 6 .500 q . Stt. :Jlna s 8 3 .727 Peace 4 8 .333 THE NORTH WEST CHURCH LEAGUE. ' -A .The North West Church League finished up, a very successful season of indoor base ball. While only a four-team league it is gaining wide interest in this city and every playing season is making new records and friends for the league. The games are played at Exposition Park with large attendances. - The officers of the league are E. G. Eggleston, president; F. Bogel, vice-president; Mr. Hayes, secretary; Mr. Rickles, treasurer; with the teams finishing in the following order: First, North Presbyterian; second, Lyell -Avenue Baptist; third, Grace Presbyterian; fourth, Grace Methodist.

Indoor Base Ball in Buffalo

- : g \$ - - SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 43 " I ' ' ' NDUSTRIAL INDOOR BASE BALL LEAGUE. - -The Industrial Indoor'League, composed of six teams, played a most interesting schedule of fifteen games, commencing November 4th, on Wednesday evenings at Exposition Park, with the following results: Club. W. L. PC. Club. W. L. PC. Amer.-Wood Mach. Co. 12 3 .800 Huther Bros. S. M. Co. 7 8 .466 Stro!a.- Carlson Tel. Co. 10 5 .666 Sibley-Lindsay-Curr Co. 5 9 .333 Eastman Kodak Co 9 6 .600 Rosenberg- Bros. & Co. 3 11 .200 The League was composed of the following officers: C. H. McCon- nell, president; H. M. Hasselwander, vice-president-; H. W. Weeks, secretary;'J. O'Leary, treasurer. ; - - Indoor Base Ball in Buffalo In November, 1914, the opening of the indoor base ball season at -the mammoth 65th Regiment Armory in Buffalo was a most momentous 'occasion, and the scheduled games between the eleven resident com-' panies of the 65th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., were the center of widespread interest, and as the season progressed the games were keenly con- tested, resulting in close scores. Company A's team heads the list with a perfect percentage. With but a

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few weeks of practice, this aggregation of ball players was moulded into a remarkable machine, both in offensive and defensive play. Team work of the highest-efficiency marked every game in which they participated and won for them much publicity and an enviable record. Immediately following the termination of the regimental schedule, Company A's team lined up against a team of professional ball players, headed by Hal Chase, the great first baseman. Of course the soldier boys were not quite equal to the occasion, but made a splendid showing. The 65th Infantry Armory drill hall, said to be the largest in the world, is particularly well adapted for indoor base ball, with unsurpassed lighting facilities and a base ball net, the largest ever furnished by A. G. Spalding & Bros., which affords complete protection for the many hundred Tungsten lamps, which give unsurpassed artificial light on the playing field. Jackson (Mich.) Y. M. C. A. This team is composed entirely of business men, who meet three times a week for regular class work in the gymnasium under the tutelage of Carl H. Johnson, physical director of the association. They have made a number of trips to other cities, playing games in a good many instances with very strong teams, most of which have been won because of their knowledge of the fine points of the game combined with their heavy hitting. These men are in the game for the recreation and fun they can get out of it, and the fact that the class which they represent is a large one speaks for the popularity of the game. For this season the team is planning for another series of games in different parts of the State and hope to be able to create a little more interest in the sport where it has been allowed to die out.

Fourth Regiment, N.G.N.J.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 45, Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J. BY LIEUT. W. IH. SHEPHERD, The Fourth New Jersey Infantry Indoor Base Ball League furnished plenty of excitement for the fans during the winter months of 1914 and 1915 at the Fourth Regiment Armory, Jersey City, where they played a twelve-team league of 121 games. These games were played nightly under the direction of the Regimental Athletic Committee, consisting of Captain H. Burlington, Captain H. Halstead, Lieutenant

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C. Wild, Lieutenant J. Carter and Lieutenant W. H. Shepherd. This committee had the doors of the armory thrown open to the public five nights a week and only charged a nominal fee for the Saturday night games, all of which were well attended, varying from 1,000 to 2,500 persons.. To make the game faster, the National League rules were adopted, with the exception of the third strike rule. This, with the increased size of the diamond, made the games much faster and the scores much lower and closer than when the straight: indoor rules were used. The rooting of the fans for their favorite team was more in the nature of the good old summer stuff, the umpire, as usual, falling in for a considerable share of "panning" from the fans, but the players were under too close a discipline to do any umpire baiting. The: official umpire, Paul Ipp, and scorer John Hayes of Olympic Marathon fame were appointed by the committee and both showed themselves competent for the positions held. The championship trophy awarded the winning team was donated by Captain T. Bergen Gaddis. Other trophies were awarded as follows: gold watch to individual with highest batting average during 66 per cent of schedule games by Lieut. W. H. Shepherd; gold watch to individual scoring the greatest number of runs during the season by Captain H. Burlington. Company B won the championship, having eighteen victories for a percentage of .857. The summary is as follows: -

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. Companies. G. W. L. PC. Companies. G. W. L. PC. Co. B 21 18 3 .857 Co. G 21 9 12 .429 Co. D 21 17 4 .810 Co. C21 8 13 .381 Co. F 21 16 5 .762 Co. E 21 7 14 .333 i Co. L21 15 6 .714 Cos. M-S..... 17 4 13 .235 Co. A21 11 10 .524 Co. H 21 3 18 .143 Co. I..... 21 10 11 .476 Co. M 21 2 19 .095

POSITION OF PLAYERS BATTING OVER .300. Name and Company. AB. R. H. PC. Name and Company. AB. R. H. PC. Murdock, Co. G..... 4 2 3 .750 Mitchell, Co. E 47 12 21 .447 Burke, Co. G..... 3 2 2 .666 Campbell, Co. F 56 22 25 .446 A.Ibach, Co. I..... 3 .. 2 .666 Lehr, Co. I..... 9 2 4 .444 Meseck, Co. C..... 41 13 22 .536 Quinn, Co. D.....60 22 24 .400 Duam, Co. H..... 2 1 1 .500 O'Connell, Co. D68 18 27 .400 Warren, Co. H2 .. 1 .500 Brown, Co. D..... 5 2 2 .400 Thomas, Co. G2 .. 1 .500 Patterson, Co.

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H10 4 4 .400 Morgan, Co. B73 23 36 .493 Brinster, Co. B58 35 23 .397
Stephens, Co. B 19 9 9 .474 Uldrich, Co. F 56 25 22 .393

46 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. POSITION OF PLAYERS
BATTING OVER .300-(Continued). Name and Company. AB. R. H. PC. Name and
Company. AB. R. -R. PC. Pucciarellia, Cos. M-S.. 18 5 7 .389 Raumitz, Co. C
67 22 23 .343 M. Lowery, Co. B..... 31 11 12 .387 PRunciman, Co, E 41 15
15 .341 Ryan, Co. E 57 22 22 .386 Bonsfer, Co. F 66 28 22 .333 Paul, Co.
B..... 63 32 24 .381 Schoonover, Co. H 3 .. 1 .333 / Reynolds, Cos. M-S.... 43
14 16 .372 Bosser, Co. H 3 .. 1 .333 McKee, Co. D 27 10 10 .37C Eagan,
Co. A1.....5 2 5 .333 Brodel, Co. B 19 12 7 .368 A. Cox, Co. G 3 ..
1 .333 Burns, Co. E 22 9 8 .364 Buchanan, Co. L 64 15 21 .326 Brown, Co.
L 61 23 22 .361 Murray, Co. A 43 13 14 .326 Murray, Co. E 39 8
14 .360 Krause, Co. A 59 15 19 .322 Allardice, Co. E..... 17 2 6 .353 Sealflesch,
Co. F22 8 7 .318 Kiernan, Co. G..... 40 15 14 .350 STANDING OF TWIRLERS
AT END OF SEASON. Name and Company. G. IP. W. L. *FP.BH.BB. SO.TR.ER.fAR.
PC. Thornton, Co. B..... 21 141 18 3 499 96 60 135 86 59 2.92 .857 Quinn, Co.
D21 133 17 4 560 114 23 170 81 64 3.36 .810 Raumitz, Co. F
10 63 7 3 232 54 27 55 45 35 3.88 .700 Monahan, Co. F..... 10 60 7 3 212 46
17 43 31 18 2.10 .700 Buchanan, Co. L 16 110 11 5 385 74 38 149 60 35
2.22 .687 Pucciarellia, Cos. M-S 3 18 2 1 73 14 7 18 13 8 3.10 .666 Davis, Co.
A 12 78 7 5 322 51 41 110 66 46 4.12 .583 Gepp, Co. C 7 47
4 3 186 52 16 34 39 29 4.39 .571 Murray, Co. E..... 10 103 5 5 264 66 36 50 61
44 2.99 .500 Nimon, Co. C..... 2 12 1 1 41 10 10 11 12 10 5.83 .500 Rowan, Co,
F 2 15 1 1 56 16 4 10 10 6 2.80 .500 Pike, Co. L 2 14 1 1 43 13 5 10
11 8 3.99 .500 Nunamacher, Co. G 18 126 8 10 490 130 54 117 130 90 4.99 .444
La Chausee; Co. A..... 8 51 3 5 210 45 20 39 58 40 5.48 .375 Treacy, Co. H . . 6 42
2 4 173 33 13 32 36 28 4.88 .333 Mitchell, Co. E 3 17 11 2 72 26 5 11 18 15
6.17 .333 -Kessler, Co. C..... 10 60 3 7 256 66 36 63 75 45 5.25 .300 D. Hanley,

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Co. H... .. 12 77 .3 9 279 85 32- -83 85 62 5.63 .250 Rehbein, Cos. M-S
4 25 1 3 110 28 18 29 29 21 5.88 .250 Conklin, Co. E..... 5 31 1 4 127 30 30 31 47
36 8.12 .200 Halstead, Co. M..... 9 58 1 8 264 87 18 56 84 56 6.76 .111 Meyer, Co.
M 7 4 178 46 45 49 67 46 6.72 .000 *Batsman facing pitcher. tAverage runs
per seven-inning game.

Indoor Base Ball in Pittsburgh

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE 47; Indoor Base Ball in Pittsburgh .EAST END INDOOR-OUTDOOR BASE BALL LEAGUE. This league is the pioneer of the indoor-outdoor game in this district. In the city of Pittsburgh it seems that the indoor-outdoor game is becoming almost as popular as the regular game of base ball, which is accounted for by the fact that it is difficult to get grounds large enough for the regular games of ball, and it was necessary to adopt the indoor- outdoor game. At any event when these teams are scheduled, there is a crowd in attendance of from one thousand to fifteen hundred. This will certainly show what interest there is taken in the game. Clarence E. Eiler, is President; Secretary and Treasurer of this ieague and is the "backbone" of the game in Pittsburgh.E E . Davis, who was formerly a professional ball player, is official. umpire, and Grant Rigly, press representative of the league. Since the original formation of this league there have been fifteen or sixteen other independent leagues formed. There are a few other leagues in existence in some of the nearby towns. Out in the East End District of Pittsburgh the firemen of Engine Company No. 38, the fathers of indoor base ball played on the back lots, formed a league of six teams, the games being played in the evening, starting at 6:15. They have been playing this game for four years but never attempted anything like 'a league till this year, and since their league has been formed there have been fourteen other leagues started within a radius of ten miles. The rules used are nearly the same as regular base ball, viz: Three strikes are out. A foul ball is a strike. The third foul, if caught,'is out. The line-up is the same as regular base ball. Ball must be pitched the same as regular indoor ball. Runner cannot leave his base until the ball has reached the batter. Runner cannot leave his base while pitcher is in

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his box. As long as pitcher is out of his box run-ner can advance. The game requires two umpires, one behind the bat, the other in the field. Regulation bats to be used-must not be over 1%Y inches at the thickest part, and the ball to be 14 inches. While pitcher is in the act of delivering ball he must not leave box lines until ball has reached the batter. .? '

National Tube Company-National Works Indoor Base Ball League

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American Nationals Indoor Base Ball Team

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Indoor Base Ball in the Milwaukee Public School Social Centers

INDUOO BASE BALL-FOURTEENTH STREET ASSEMBLY HALL, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Why Indoor Base Ball is Popular

SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 55 Why Indoor Base Ball is Popular Indoor base ball, or base ball indoors, 1Tich would probably be a better name for a phase of the national pastime which is played on nearly .every enclosure on. which a' diamond can be marked out, is rapidly being taken up' as a fitting sport by organizations-which make for the group idea in athletics. It is estimated that there are several hundred teams now playing the game in some form or other in and about- Greater New York, with the clientele growing as its possibilities become apparent to the rank 'and file, while "up the State" the game has become one.of the features of winter amusement. Particularly is this the case in con- nection with the thousands of members of the National Guard, who are favored with spacious armories, on the drill floors of which they have abundant

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opportunities to display their athletic proclivities. In Chicago, which is the birthplace of the game, it is played incessantly, the Knights of Columbus League being a strong organization in which the pennant race is as hotly contested as any big league race in 'midsummer. The box scores published in the papers after every contest certify to the interest that is shown in the various contests. In the Y. M. C. A.'s the game also has a hold and the followers of our great national game have a most excellent substitute in the necessarily restricted method of the indoor style. That the game is susceptible of being played by girls is attested by the recognition given to it in the public schools, articles elsewhere in this book presenting the objects and benefits that may accrue under proper instruction and supervision. Another important idea, and until recently never even thought of, is the adaptation of the indoor game to outdoor winter play. The originators of this style game were a group of young men belonging to some of the prominent social clubs of New York, many of whom had been famous athletes in their college years, who sought a game that would keep them in condition and at the same time afford recreation. The Interclub League has been in existence now three years, and until building operations evicted them, games were played throughout the winter in a vacant lot on Fifth avenue, opposite Central Park. A minimum age limit of thirty years was established, and so proficiently did these former athletes "come back" that the games were productive of remarkable skill and stirring contests and devoid of any travesty that some had been led to expect. In most of these, regulation diamonds can be laid out to the end that, with the paraphernalia used, all the phases of the game as played outdoors can be had if one is not too exacting in his demands that everything in connection with the indoor brand correspond with its outdoor brother. Because of these regulation diamonds, and the use of a ball a trifle larger than the outdoor type, with regular outdoor bats, the game has advanced with such progress that many of the big leaguers are sounding its praises: as a "prep" medium, while the armories are becoming "Meccas" for those enthusiasts who see in the game one which answers every purpose for a continuance of the sport during the winter season.

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1, Bell, Sec. and Treas. Indoor Base Ball League; i, Marsh, Mgr.; 3, Noonan, Capt.; 4, Hankla, Umpire; 5, Moore; 6, Brown; 7, Bussman; 8, Bishop; 9, Mar- quard; 10r Kincer; 11, Walker. - Rosch, Photo. CENTRAL Y. M. C. A., ST. LOUIS, MO.

-FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, BROOKLYN, N. Y,

Girls' Indoor Base Ball in the Public Schools of New York

A canvas basket ball is used, and the ball is batted with the fist instead of with a bat by the batter who holds the ball in. one hand and bats it with the clenched fist of the other hand. A team is composed of from six to twelve players, and is placed as follows: The catcher stands close to the home plate and the rest are scattered as "fielders" over the field. The object of the fielders is to catch and return the ball to the catcher, who tries to catch the ball and stand 'on. the home plate before the batter reaches first base. In other respects the idea of the game is as in the regular game. On page 61 the complete rules for Punch Ball are quoted from-the Official Handbook of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League published.lby the American Sports Publishing Company. Since '1906 girls' athletics have been developed so generally, in the New York public schools, that many games which in the past may have been' considered too difficult or- intricate for school girls are now readily taken up by them and there seems to be' no reason why' such a game as indoor base ball should not eventually become as popular as basket ball, hockey, and others now well known; ELIZABETH BURCHEANAL, Executive 'Secretary Girls' Branch P. S. A. L.; Inspector of Athletics. EMILY A. O'KEEFE, C. WARD 'CRAMPTON, Inspector of Athletics. Director of Physical Training.

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The Game's Progress

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The Art of Batting

How to Become a Base Runner

How to Become a Base Runner To become a good base runner in indoor base ball, it is highly im- portant that a player be always on the alert to take advantage of all opportunities which may happen to come his way. The clever and suc- cessful base runner is not always the man who is naturally fast, but the one who utilizes his speed to the best advantage and will take long chances when the occasion requires it. The rule which compels a player attempting to steal not to start for the next base until a pitched ball has reached or passed the catcher, results in the same closeness of play at second and third bases as is seen in the outdoor game when a player is trying to steal. The most important thing for a base runner to learn is the art of sliding to a base. In attempting to steal a base, a player should take a long slide, usually on the inside of the bag, and thrusting out his arm catch hold of the bag in passing. Of course a good deal depends on the position of the baseman and also the cleverness of the man steal- ing. For instance, if you once get started for a base, keep on and 'don't look back to see how the throw is, but judge that from the ac- tion of the player on the base. If the throw is high, slide in on the inside of the bag. If the baseman is playing in front of the base and the throw is low, then try and get around in back of him. It is always considered good form in indoor base ball for a player to slide head first, not only because of his being better able to get hold of the bag, but also in being in a better position to see and take advantage of any muffed or wild throw. Then again, it is very im- portant that a mhn running the bases should watch for any slip on the part of the catcher or any

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pitched ball which pulls the catcher over in such a position from which it would be hard for him to make a good throw to a base. Such an opportunity should always be his cue when he is looking for a chance to steal. There is one play which a good base runner may often attempt and sometimes be successful with, and that is in a close game or with two men out and a weak batter up, he tries to steal home plate while the ball is being passed from the catcher to shortstop and from there to the pitcher. It is surprising how a play of this kind often will get a whole crowd on edge and nothing upsets an opponent any more than men taking chances on the bases when the score is close. While at this point it might be well to state that nothing pleases the spectators more than to see shifty and daring base running. They want to see something else besides the pitcher and catcher putting men out. They want to have excitement and life in the game, and clever base running is what gives it to them. There is always a chance for a wild throw when a base runner is attempting to steal, and nothing puts a team "up in the air" so much as to get them throwing the ball wild. To sum it all up, the two essentials for a good base runner are, first, to be wide awake to every opportunity, and when you are sure of your ground be quick and decisive in taking a chance; second, to be able to slide to bases well.

Implements of the Game

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How to Teach Girls to Play Indoor Base Ball

How to Teach Girls to Play Indoor Base Ball BY JOSEPH CERMAK, CHICAGO. The further we advance in teaching gymnastics the more we must recognize the importance of games in that branch of education called "Physical Culture." Nay, we hear the voices of some of the most prominent physiologists and psychologists who claim that -plays are the only ideal form of gymnastic exercises, whereby we can attain marvelous agility, strength, endurance, by which we cultivate self- control, self-reliance, those important faculties, which only enable us to be successful in our strenuous struggle for existence. Admitting all

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this, we naturally come to a question, what kind of games will bring us those satisfactory results? Most decidedly those which the children like best-games which arouse pleasant feeling, which we play with joy, with enthusiasm-for such feeling alone is apt to stimulate the heart to a vigorous action and drive the blood and a new life through our Whole system. And my long experience as a teacher of gymnastics convinced me that of all the games I have introduced, girls like indoor base ball the best. Fact is, that we shall find individual girls who do not like the game; but such girls are, as a rule, indifferent to any kind of game, to any kind of physical exercise. Everything is "too much like work" for them. But ninety per cent of our girls, as soon as they learn the simple rudiments of base ball, play it with the same enthusiasm at the end of school year as at the beginning. It is a game which is developing all our bodily powers, a game in which mind must be just as quick as our body, is void of all danger of injury or strain, is a purely American game, and those are the chief reasons for which I have introduced it in our girls' classes, and, allow me to add, with success. The main problem a teacher encounters in introducing base ball in girls' classes is how much to teach it, so as not to waste the valuable time allotted to gymnastic exercises, and also, be very careful that the girls do not get tired of the game before they learn it. Trying to explain all the points of the game at once will only bewilder girls, and they would immediately come to conclusion that they can never learn it. They come to the gymnasium for physical exercise and mental rest, and we must tax their memory as little as possible. Best thing is to take a little resort to strategy, follow a simple rule of pedagogy, so to speak, teach the game by degrees and make them believe that they play "the real thing" in the first hour. It is easy to give them only a rough outline of the game at the start. They can play without knowing anything about "balls" and "strikes," without knowing what "stealing a base," a "forced run," a "double play" mean. "Hit and run" and "try to get home without being tagged," is about all that the "ins" need to know, and "catch the ball and tag the runner" is all that the "outs" need to know. But, of course, the main part of the game, when you have a class of beginners, is played by the instructor. He himself must be a good player, and in order to make the game lively for the beginners, he takes a position in the pitcher's box. Then he lets the batter hit the ball, at the same time giving quick, and

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short directions to the "outs" what to do. He must pitch the ball so that the girl cannot help making a good hit, and if the "outs" are rather slow in getting the ball, he must do it himself, thus giving them an example "how to do it next time." In fact, a teacher must play a main part of the game himself with the class, otherwise the "ins" would hardly A

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 71 easy time in making runs, and you would have a listless, disinteresting game, and the time devoted to games would be wasted. It is not necessary to add that a teacher must play as a pitcher for both sides. In the meantime, while the play goes on, point after point comes up, which the teacher always explains, thus adding more and more interest to the game. Hard work for the instructor? It is, but when you see the girls returning to their rooms with sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks, full of new life, full of mirth, full of healthy excitement, when you see those beautiful roses in their cheeks, you must feel that you have been sufficiently rewarded for your hard work. But that is not all. Pitching and playing for both sides is all right as far as it goes, but the more the girls know about the game the more anxious they are to play it as it should be played, and, of course, with their own pitcher. And "there is a rub." You cannot have a good lively game if you have not a good pitcher in the box. How to find a girl who can play this important position? How to select a catcher, shortstops, basemen, fielders? It takes a little time, but by close observation of players you can in a short time divide the class into two regular teams and "line them up" according to the best abilities of different players. There are always short intermissions during the game and those afford a teacher an excellent opportunity to look for "talent." Standing in the pitcher's box, throw the ball to those who happen to be idle, and you by chance discover a good catcher, good baseman, or a good fielder. Ask the girls to send the ball back to you as fast as they can "underhand," or "overhand," and you easily discover the "coming pitcher." And before the school year is over you have a class divided in two teams, lined up and ready to play a lively game of base ball whenever called upon. At the Medill High School almost every class of girls from the second year up is divided in two teams-sometimes, of course, with more fielders than is necessary-but the main object (after a regular lesson in gymnastics)

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to give them a good, interesting, lively game is obtained, and if they play only three innings, they get enough exercise out of it, while some classes become such experts in the game that very often they play five and even seven innings in 15 to 20 minutes. There are, however, some objectionable features in the game which must be eliminated if we wish to introduce it in the girls' classes. All kinds of "sliding," "blocking," "tripping," and all such "smart tricks" must be left out. Playing "such a ball" might perhaps help to win a game, but such game will not make our girls more refined, more gentle. As the girls in our high schools and colleges take more and more interest in indoor base ball, it would be well to modify the rules by proper authorities, as was done with basket ball. But care should be taken so as not to sacrifice all the interesting and scientific features of the game to the desire of "modification."

Constitution

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Organization of Leagues

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Constitution and By-Laws

Constitution and By-Laws ARTICLE I-NAME. This organization shall be known as the INDOOR- BASE BALL LEAGUE. ARTICLE II-OBJECTS. To promote the game of indoor base ball among the clubs of..... ARTICLE III-MEMBERSHIP. The membership of this league shall consist of..... clubs from the recognized..... clubs of..... ARTICLE IV-TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP. The membership of any club may be terminated- (1) By resignation, duly accepted by a three-fourths vote of all the clubs in meeting duly convened. (2) Allowing open betting or pool selling at a game,

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or in room in which game is played. (3) Playing any game of ball with a club that has been disqualified. (4) Allowing any player to play on team that has been expelled by the League or any club thereof. (5) Offering, agreeing, conspiring, or attempting to lose any game of ball or of being interested in any pool or wager thereon. (6) Failing or refusing to comply with any lawful requirements of the Board of Directors. (7) Wilfully violating any provision of the Constitution or the legislation or playing rules in pursuance thereof. ARTICLE V-EXPULSION OF CLUBS. Any club is liable to expulsion that fails to live up to the Constitu- tion; the facts in any case must be reported at once to the Secretary, who shall at once notify the party charged with the offense, inquiring whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged. In case the facts are disputed, the Board of Directors shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulation as they prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive. ARTICLE VI-REGISTRATION AND ASSESSMENTS. Each club shall file with the secretary on or before the day of registration of each player, accompanied by the necessary fee. and shall deposit with the secretary \$...., cash. same to be forfeited on expulsion or withdrawal of club. A special assessment may be levied by the Board of Directors to cover any deficit that may exist. ARTICLE VII-IMPOSING OF FINES. Upon conviction of any violation of the Constitution or By-Laws, fie Board of Directors may, in the first instance, as a preliminary to or in lieu of expulsion, impose such a fine as is in their judgment commensurate with the injury, which fine may include a penalty payable to any other club or clubs, as an equivalent for damage sustained, or payable to the League, to be disposed of as the Board oQ Directors see fit.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 77 The Arbitration Committee shall have the power to impose such fne on any club or player reported for violation of the Constitution or playing rules, as in their judgment the case warrants. ARTICLE VIII-OFFICERS. Each club of the League shall be entitled to two (2)' delegates to the League, which shall constitute the governing body of said League, from which shall be -elected a President, Vice-President, Secretary- Treasurer, and six (6) directors, which shall constitute the Board of Directors; no two (2) shall be elected from any one club.

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Amended that President be non-representative of any club represented in the League.

ARTICLE IX-DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT. The President shall preside at all meetings of the League and Board of Directors; appoint all committees, and perform such other duties as pertain to his office or may be assigned him by Board of Directors. He shall, with the Secretary, sign all necessary documents. He_ shall have the casting vote, in case of a tie, on all questions at both League and Board meetings. In absence of the President at any meeting of the League, the Vice- President shall exercise the power and duties of the President at such meetings. ARTICLE X-SECRETARY. The Secretary shall be treasurer of the League, and as such shall be custodian of all funds of the League, and shall render monthly a report of his account. He shall have the custody and care of all official records and documents; shall keep a true record of all meetings of the League and Board of Directors; shall issue all official notices and attend to the necessary correspondence.

He shall be entitled to such books, stationery, and material as the actual duties of his office may require (and- shall keep a complete record of all games played). ARTICLE XI-DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to carry out the objects and purposes of the League. They shall have the power to adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of the League on matters not determined by the By-Laws or special action of the League, and may enforce a due observance of the same by such actions as in the opinion of the Board of Directors the welfare of the League may render necessary or advisable. They shall have power to receive and act upon all resignations of members, officers, and directors. Any officer or director of the League desiring to resign shall present his resignation to the Board in writing. ARTICLE XII-PROTESTS. All protests shall be settled by an Arbitration Committee of five, to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and must not be connected with any team or club of this League. All protests must be in writing and in the hands of the Secretary within forty-eight (48) hours after the game. Protests must be accompanied by a fee of \$5.00. ARTICLE XIII-UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES. A staff of League umpires shall be selected by a chief of umpires (chief of umpires to be selected by the delegates),

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who will have full charge of same and direct them when and where to QiSciate, and shall pay them their salaries.

78 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. ' He shall furnish umpires with proper credentials to show that they are duly authorized to officiate. (1) It shall be the duty of the umpire to enforce the rules as they are written, regardless of his personal opinion as to their merit. (2) The umpire is sole and absolute judge of play. In no instance (under penalty of fine, to be imposed by Arbitration Committee):, shall any person, except the captains of the competing teams, be allowed to address him or question his decision, and they can only question him' on an interpretation of the rules. No manager or any other officer of either club shall be' permitted to go on the field or address the umpire under a penalty of a forfeiture of a game. (3) Before the commencement of a game, the umpire of the game shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed. He shall ask the captain of the home club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and 'if there are he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules. (4) Umpires shall call game at 8:30 P. M., sharp. (5) The umpires must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of, the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident or injury. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first batter of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places. The umpire may remove from the game any player guilty of vulgar, indecent or other improper conduct or language, and shall report same to the Arbitration Committee. (6) It is the duty of the'umpire to stop any offensive "rooting" or noise, and to positively prohibit all continuous "rooting" under penalty of a forfeiture of the game by the side at fault. ARTICLE XIV-COACHING. The coaches shall be restricted to coaching the base runner only, and shall not be allowed to address any remarks except to the base runner, and then only in words of necessary direction; and shall not use language which shall in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of

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the opposing team, the umpire or the spectators; and not more than one coach will be allowed with one runner on base, and two coaches with two or three runners on bases. To enforce the above the captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the umpire to the offense, and upon a repetition of the same, the offending player shall be debarred from further participation in the game. ARTICLE XV-REMOVAL. Any League umpire shall be subject to removal by the Board of Directors, and in the event of the resignation or removal of any League umpire the chief of umpires shall have power to appoint a suitable person to fill the vacancy thus created. ARTICLE XVI-CAUSE FOR EXPULSION. Any League umpire who shall, in the judgment of the- Board of Directors, be guilty of ungentlemanly conduct, or of selling or offering to sell a game of which he is umpire, shall thereupon be removed from his official capacity

I

Classified Rules for Indoor Base Ball

SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. (2) If a fair hit or foul fly is caught before touching ground, wall, or fixture. (3) If in running to first, he is hit by a fair or foul fly, before ball touches wall, floor, fielder or fixture. II. Referring to all base runners- (1) If touched by ball when off base, provided fielder holds ball after touching him. (Exception: See E4.) (2) If he runs out of base line three feet, except in order ,o avoid fielder who is fielding ball. (3) If fair or foul hit, that has been caught, is held on base of runner, who left before such ball was caught; or if, in that Case the runner is tagged out before return- ing to his base. (Exception: See following A8.) (4) If fair hit ball touches base runner before striking fielder, wall or fixture, except when he is on a base he is legally entitled to. (5) If fielder holds ball on a base not touched by the runner in going round. (6) If after starting too soon, he is put out in regular fashion. (7) For intentional interference with batted ball. (8) For intentional interference, or failure to avoid interfer- ing with fielder fielding a batted ball. (9) For intentional interference with thrown ball, (10) If tagged out before returning to

the base the runner left upon a foul tip bounding off catcher and not caught on the rebound by a fielder. (See following C11.) RULES OF BASE RUNNING. (Note-Base runner is to touch each base in regular order. However, when obliged to return, he may do so directly.) A. Base runner can advance (may be put out)- (1) On a fair hit. (2) After a fair or foul fly has been caught. (3) After a ball not hit has reached or passed the catcher (penalty: called back by umpire, if not put out). (4) On a foul tip caught. (5) On three strikes except according to following (C7 and C9). (6) If hit by ball he has just batted, rebounding from fielder, wall, floor or fixture. (7) One base on a passed ball, except on third strike or fourth ball, when he is entitled to all he can get. (8) The instant a foul tip ball bounds off catcher, provided such ball is caught by a fielder before striking floor, wall or fixture. B. Base runner can advance without being put out- (1) One base on an illegal pitch. (2) One base on a balk (not the batter). (3) One base if, while he was batter, four balls or an illegal pitch were called. (4) One base if forced to vacate by succeeding batsman being awarded a base. (5) One base if pitcher does not give runner reasonable time to return to own base. (6) One base if fair hit ball strikes person or clothing of umpire on fair ground.

HANCOCK'S INDOOR BASE BALL RULES

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}86 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE VI. THE PITCHER. The pitcher shall take his position facing the batter with both feet on the ground wholly within the box and with both feet on the rear line of said box, and when in the act of delivering the ball shall not take more than one step, but shall not be restricted as to curving the ball, although the arm must be swung parallel with the body. He shall not make more than one step in the act of delivering the ball. He shall hold the ball before the delivery fairly in front of his body and in sight of the umpire. When the armory game is played on a large

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diamond with 35 foot base lines and 30 foot pitching distance, the pitcher shall take his position as described above, but can heel with one or both feet a line drawn across the box 18 inches from the rear end of said box and shall not take more than one step in the act of delivering the ball. He shall hold the ball before delivery fairly in front of his body and in sight of the umpire. NOTE.-In the preliminary moves of the pitcher the arm does not have to be swung parallel with the body, but only on the final swing, when delivering the ball. RULE VII. THE GAME. A game shall consist of nine innings to each contesting club except that, if the side first at the bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other has scored in eight innings, the game shall then terminate; or, if the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate. RULE VIII. A TIE GAME. If the score be a tie at the end of the ninth inning to each side, play shall only be continued until the side first at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the other side in an equal number of innings, or until the other side shall score one or more runs than the first side at bat.

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88 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. pitcher's box with both feet prior to pitching the ball, or if he takes more than one step in the act of delivery. When the game is played under Armory rule, an illegal pitch shall be declared if the pitcher does not heel the 18-inch line. An illegal pitch entitles any base runner or batsman to a base. RULE XV. DEAD BALLS. Any pitched ball striking the batter is a dead ball, but does not entitle him to a base. If a batter intentionally gets in the way or interferes with any legally delivered ball a strike shall be called. If it should be the third strike the batter is out, and no base can be run on that ball. RULE XVI. NOT IN PLAY. In case of a foul strike, foul hit ball not legally caught out, dead ball, or base runner put out for being struck by a fair hit ball, the ball shall not be considered in play until it is held by the pitcher standing in his box. NOTE.-Any player other than the pitcher receiving the ball and standing in the pitcher's position cannot put the ball in play. RULE XVII. BLOCK BALLS. A block ball is a batted or thrown ball that is stopped or handled by any person not engaged in the game.

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(a) Whenever a block occurs, base runners may run the-bases without being put out, until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher standing in his box. (b) In the case of a block, if a person not engaged in the game should retain possession of the ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "time," and require each base runner to stop at the last base touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher standing in his box. (c) Special ground rules may be made allowing a certain number of bases on a fair hit into the crowd (or a thrown ball), in which case the above sections are void.

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94 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE XXIX. TURN EITHER WAY. In returning to first base, after overrunning, the baseman may turn eitherway. RULE XXX. SAFELY ON A BASE. A base-runner is safely on a base if he slides with the bag and clings to it; or, if any part of his person is touching the spot where the bag should be; or, he is safe if he has touched the home base or where the base should be. If, in sliding with the bag at any base, he should stop, he must then return with the bag to the proper spot before starting for another base, the same as in overrunning first base. RULE XXXI. COACHING RULES. (a) The coaches are restricted in coaching to base-runners only, and are not allowed to address any remarks except to base-runners, and then only in words of necessary direction. (b) No coacher will be allowed-up when the bases are unoccupied, and only one coacher when one base is occupied, and no more than two coaches when two or more bases are occupied. (c) A line shall be drawn four feet from first and third base towards the home base and four feet out from the base line which shall

be known as the coaches' box. The coaches must stand back of this line, and will not be allowed to take a position anywhere other than the coaches' box, as defined above. RULE XXXII. SUITABLE SHOES. Only shoes with rubber soles or other soft material shall be used, and in all league games teams must be fully uniformed. RULE XXXIII. PITCHER MUST WAIT. When a base-runner is legally entitled to return to a base, the pitcher must wait a reasonable time for him to reach the base. on penalty of giving the base-runner another base for violation.

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SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the number of hits made by each player. A hit should be scored in the following cases: When the ball from the bat strikes the ground within the foul lines and out of reach of the fielders. When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches first base. When a ball is hit with such force to a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman. When a ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman. That in all cases where a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the batsman should be credited with a hit. SEC. 3. In the third column should be set down the number of runs made by each player during the game. SEC. 4. In the fourth column shall be set down the number of opponents put out by each player. When a batsman is called out for a foul strike, or when he fails to bat in the proper order, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In all cases of out for interference or running out of line, the put-out shall be credited to the player who would have made the play, but for the action of the base-runner or batsman. SEC. 5. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the fifth column. An assist shall be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting a put-out or other play of the kind. An assist should be given to the player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails through no fault of the player assisting. SEC. 6. An error should be given in the sixth column for

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each misplay which allows the batsman or base-runner to make one or more bases, when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "bases on balls," or illegal pitched balls, balks or passed balls, all of which comprise battery errors, shall not be included in this column. An error shall not be scored against the catcher for a wild

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What an Indoor Base Ball Club Needs

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